Amnsements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-8:15 Lst Perichole. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15 The Fatal Card. AMERICAN THEATRE-S-The Derby Mascot. DADWAY THEATRE-S-Aladdin, Jr.

COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-Oliver Twist. DALY'S THEATRE- 8:30-Illustrated Lecture. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:30-The Importance of Bell

GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Trilly GRAND CENTRAL PALECE-2 to 10:30 p. m.-National Food and induscial Exposition. GARRICK THEATRE-Sillo-A Paristan Romance

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE S.E. The Devil's Deputy.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE SEE Pu@G's Head Wilson.

Wilson.

HOUTS THEATRE-SIZE The Foundling.

HAVING PLACE THEATRE-SIZE-Die Rueuber.

KOSTER & BIAL'S SIZE-Vandeville.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-S-Nozze di Pigaro.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and evening-70th Annual Exhibition. PALMER'S-8:15-Little Christopher. PROCTOR'S THEATRE-10 n. m. to 10:30 p. m - Vaude-

STANDARD THEATRE-8:30-Too Much Johnson STAR THEATRE-S:15 Behemian Girl.
366 FIFTH-AVE-S:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. spd 8 to 10 p. m.

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Business Notices.

Dr. Hasbrouck makes a specialty of extracting teeth with at pain with gas. HARVARD BUILDING, 729 6TH-AVE., Cor. 42d-st.

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riber. Readers are client from a hewdealer sign post of the second made and Mexico). A cents a copy on The Sunday that the second made and Mexico, 4 cents a copy on The Sunday that the second made and the subscriber. Seekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber. STTAN-ES-Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, teck, Draft, or Registered Letter, Cash or Postal ote, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the interest site.

THE TRIBUNE Main office of The Trib-tassau-st., New-York, Main untown office, tway, Address all correspondence simply

New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY,

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1895.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-General Campos is preparing to deal the insurgents soon a decisive blow; the report that Spain will give satisfaction for the Alliança outrage is officially confirmed. - There are rumors of a Cabinet crisis in Germany, due to Herr von Köller's treatment of the Berlin City Council in the matter of the Anti-Socialist bill. About 130 lives are known to have been lost by the bursting of the reservoir dam at Bouzy, France.

Domestic .- Latest reports received at Washington from Nicaragua are that the situation there remains unchanged. ____ Senator Hill expresses his agreement with the Administration on its aragua policy. = Mrs. Parnell continues | broken that bond. to improve, === Emil A. Sanger, brother of the noted bicycle rider, was killed by his brother-inlaw in Milwaukee. ==== The trial of Debs, the labor leader, for conspiracy, in Chicago, has been indefinitely postponed. ==== It is believed that the Free Silver Democrats of Illinois will fuse with the Populists.

City and Suburban.-The United States cruisers New-York and Columbia arrived in port from the West Indies via Key West. === An old woman had a remarkable escape from death at a Brooklyn fire, ==== The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton delivered another sermon on the resurrection of Jesus Christ; several other clergymen preached on the same subject. = The Rev. M. C. Peters in a sermon charged that a young woman recently found dead in a Catholic church was murdered, instead of having committed suicide, as was said at the time. - Monsignor Satolli said mass at the consecration services at old St. Patrick's, in Mott-st.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair; slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 47 degrees; highest, 54 degrees.

The good Grady, Police Justice by favor of Tammany Hall, but now on his last legs, judicially, was in an amiable, not to say plous, frame of mind yesterday, owing to the words of praise bestowed upon him by a certain Good Government Club man whose name does not happen to be familiar to us. After watching (cady's work on the bench for the space of three hours, the G. G. man remarked: "I think you are a capable Justice," to which Grady unctuously replied: "I always try to mete out justice in the fairest possible manner. The meaning of this incident is, we confess, not entirely clear. Does it signify that Grady is going to bring forward his claims for reappointment under the new law, or is he on his good behavior for the sake of retiring with a faint trace of credit in his career on the bench?

Dr. Newton took occasion yesterday to explain, amplify and reassert the statements made by him a week ago, which have been the subject of so much discussion since. He took no excep tion to The Tribune's report of his sermon, though be thought the headlines were calculated to produce a misleading impression. Dr. Newton is convinced of the soundness of his position, and, moreover, affirms that there is no lack of harmony between it and the creeds of the Church. Of the resurrection of Jesus he has no doubt whatever; but he frankly says that he could not believe it if he were forced to accept the Bible as an infallibly inspired, inerrant book. If there is to be a trial for heresy-which we do not consider at all probable-Dr. Newton will recant nothing, but will stand by his guns man fashion.

Assemblyman Burns, of Westchester County, which will be to repeal the Civil Service laws of the State. It does not undertake to do this directly, but that is what will be accomplished if the bill should become a law. It exempts positions the compensation for which is \$4 a day or less. This would exclude from the complititive lists, as the figures given by our Albany correspondent show, 67 per cent. of the offices in this city, 85 per cent of those in Brooklyn discontented, didn't he "consult" with Mr. Jorand 86 per cent of those in the State departments. These facts only need to be understood, Wall Street felt able to go home and get a night's we are sure, to accomplish the defeat of the bill. | sleep? Ask him if you doubt it-he knows.

declared principles, to the off-repeated asser- specific information as to the meaning of "sound some sayings, out of French industry. Such a tions of the Republican platforms and to the money" and "safe currency," etc., that Curtis is showing is certainly calculated to arouse the conspirit of the Constitution adopted last fall.

of One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st, and on Jerome-ave, constitute a large part of the under-West Side elevated road-while the bridge proper is provided with a draw span over 400 feet long. This enterprise will meet a present demand, which is more than could be said of the Washington Bridge, further up the Harlem, when built. That is a splendid structure, but it was erected in advance of the needs of the region surrounding it.

THE CHOICE LEFT.

Instead of two old parties, there exist in this country one conservative party and half a dozen warring and destructive factions. Philosophi cally and practically, the difference is far greater than most men imagine. A strong party, with a name, a history and a hope, has always something to restrain excesses and vagaries. It has a stake in the country, so to speak, and has given bonds for good behavior. Every active man in it has a personal and powerful motive to hold back its wilder elements, or more desperate leaders, from steps which may forfeit the confidence of the great body of life-long supporters. Government by faction is immeasurably different. The faction itself and all its leaders have the strongest motive to attract at any cost the movable, that is to say, the flighty and mischlevious elements, in order to make itself felt, show present strength, and get to be a living party with something of weight to effer in a bargain. The faction has no long history, no life-long adherents, to chain it to conservatism. Its natural tendency is always and necessarily to reach out for the most dangerous elements by the most dangerous measures.

This difference, and some of its consequences any man can realize who will study French revolutions and the French Republic, in contrast with government in this country or Great Britain. It is the difference between a mob of irresponsible children and two serious men in debate. France is kaleidoscopic; America is a bit of mountain seenery. The everlasting hills are here, une 154 Nassautat, New-York, Main uptown control.

1.212 Brondway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune." New-York.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth.

212 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth.

213 West One-hundred-and-trive-fifth.

214 West One-hundred-and-trive-fifth.

215 Proc. 127 Stronger office raise.

European Ernich, for advertisements only, 75, Fleet Firest, E. C., London, England. body knows just what to expect when a solid and conservative party takes charge. It is a curse to this country that the Demo

cratic party wrecked itself on the rocks of slavery and rebellion, and then in trying to ge ashore lost itself in the quicksands of soft money To-day struggles to save it are idle. When i was a party, with ideas and history, those who disliked its policy knew what it was, at least. It has no policy now, and no existence as a party Here are three distinct factions calling Dem eratle county and State conventions in Texas. The Iraquois Club and the Democrats of Iowa and other Western States are divided. The hard money Democrats of the East are not only gold monometallists in the main, but free trade fanatics. The soft mency Democrats of the West went over to Greenbackism and flat money directly after the war, and really never have come back. The Southern Democrats are partly Populists, and nearly all negro haters, and few have any higher conception of public policy than a desire somehow to punish the North for suppressing the rebellion. No common purpose or belief holds these factions together; for thirty years nothing but the appetite for public plunder

of sound and conservative beliefs and genuine of forming a government in the least degree worthy of confidence. The success of any one distrust that another panic might be expected as a natural consequence. Conceive, if it be possible, that the Populists, the silver men, and the State bank and fiat money Democrats could unite force enough to succeed; would confidence in the future be possible for any sane man? Nobody could know what revolutionary measures might be enacted, but everybody would know that all the foundations of confidence and of business must be shaken.

The choice next year, and apparently for years to come, must be between these destructive factions in some of their countless possible combinations, or the conservative Republican party, powerful in its grand record of wise government, but more powerful than ever as the only rallying point that is left of those who wish to avert busi ness panic, industrial prostration, socialistic revolution, spollation of thrift by laziness, and overthrow of the very foundations upon which free government must rest.

GIVE "LITTLE WILLIE" A CHANCE. It is a real shame when this conundrum as to sound money could be solved so easily that it is not solved and removed from the foreground of contemporaneous controversy. Mr. Cleveland has told us that what the country needs is sound money. He has also rumbled a little with reference to "a safe currency." But at this point the oracle shuts up with a snap. The faithful invoke the caves, the rocks, the trees, the winds, and still Dodona maintains impenetrable silence. "What is sound money and what a safe and stable currency?" the multitude cry out in deep selicitude, but nothing issues from the sacred orifice and the people pine in ignorance. It is a shame, though, for while Grover Cleveland, who could tell them everything if he would, sits mute and utters not a word, there are others. Several

others, and one other in particular. We refer to the Hon. W. E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. In Golf Circles, over in Washington, he is known as Willie Edmond Curtis. In society he is known as Sweet William. About the Treasury Building, among the irreverent and the ribald, he is known as the Dodo of the Administration. But make no mistake, he knows all about sound money and safe currency, and, in our opinion, he would tell if he were offered the opportunity. Didn't Curtis has introduced a bill, the practical effect of manage the whole of that last bond sale, we should like to know-that almost inspired feat of financiering whereby the Rothschilds captured the United States? Was it not our Willie Edmond who went to New-York, displayed himself from the operation of the Civil Service laws all to the affrighted and suspicious capitalists, and calmed them even as a blanket of crude petroleum calms the tempestuous canal? Didn't he check the run on the Sub-Treasury here, didn't he explain things to the satisfaction of the most dan and look so wise in public afterward that

the fountain they want to tap. He is fairly cern of every thoughtful and patriotic Frenchbursting with supience, and he'll trickle if you man. touch him. What is more to the purpase, what the northern end of Seventh-ave., is not fully be says will be authentic. He will not speak as completed, at least if the extensive approaches | Secretary Morton did, only to be discredited and the bridge will be opened for public use day after | will not even speak as Thurber sometimes does to-morrow. The work is described and pleured and get a shingling for his pains. He will speak on another page of this issue. From this it will excathedra, and when run down we will know be seen that the great approaches on the line all. Curtis has done the financial thinking of the Administration for months and monthswhich explains many things heretofore enveloped | full citizenship. A bill has been framed decreetaking each being fully one-third of a mile in lia impenetrable mystery. Thrice has it been length, and one of them passing high over the | necessary to let out his trousers and thrice neces sary to enlarge his hat. Shallow people imagine because he is so beautiful and bright a thing to look at that that fair exterior may not hide un fathomable depths of thought and boundless caves of wisdom. But he knows, and Thurber knows, and the Consecrated One knows, that but for him things would be very, very different.

Go to Curtis- to our little Willie Edmond thou sluggard and get stuffed with knowledge. The President is busy about other things, but Willie knows what sound money is as well as he knows anything else, and he will tell you if you promise to be good.

THE CROION CYCLE PATH AGAIN.

The Croton Cycle Path project seems to be making good progress toward realization. Wheelmen, not only in this city but elsewhere, are enthus astically supporting it. At Sing Sing and other places along the route the general public is much interested in it, and petitions to the Legislature for speedy and favorable action are being numerously signed. The few doubts and lowlands, he might get caught. So speculative objections that were at first expressed have now | floods obey no law, but there is apt to be low been swept away, investigation of the plan showing their utter groundlessness. All that is now needed is prompt action at Albany to pass the bill which is before the Legislature. That surely is no "job" in the measure, no politics, nothing there is room for a great deal of speculation whatever to cause objection or delay

The strange delusion that a gross trespass upon ever, to linger in a few minds. One gentleman men riding through his dooryard, especially when the streets of that city are so well paved. Auother, at Dobbs Ferry, objects to the invasion of than at any other time in two years. his beautiful lawn. A third, at Tarrytown, writes in a similar strain. To these gentlemen and others-if others there be -who are harassed | The Tribune is an uncommonly good paper to grocks rose 60 cents per share, and is now nearly they had read its pages diligently for a week or change of government. The average for trusts it involved no invasion or disfigurement of im- was \$9.91 per share higher for railroads and proved property whatever. We have expressly \$11.88 per share for trusts, though both had alstated, over and ever again, that the aqueduct is not to be followed through Yonkers at all, nor through Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Turrytown or Sing Sing. Those portions of it are to be entirely and forever exempted from use by wheelmen. Such exemption is, we believe, made in the bill as it now stands. If not, it should be run through unimproved or public hand

very one will now understand exactly what the seventy seventh-st., and run along the aqueduct. can be predicted. through unimproved had and through Van Cortduct through unimproved lands northward to Hastings. At Hastings it is to make a detour to the Albany Post Road, and follow that highway has kept them in juxtaposition, and defeat has through Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington and Tarrytown; not once, in one of these towns, traversing private grounds. At the north side of

is absolutely vold of offence. the bill to ensetment. They are united and cuthusiastic, and their efforts should have immediate effect. The project is so simple and so free from any objectionable features, and so full of certain promise of great benefit to the public, that there ought to be no possible question but that it will promptly be made an accomplished

A SOCIAL PROBLEM IN FRANCE.

The question of dealing with alica residents is again to the fore in France, as it has often mittee of the Congress, appointed some time ago, has made, after a careful investigation of the report. With many features of the case the it actually to decrease. The sole increase, therefore, comes from the influx of foreigners, who are attracted thither by the comparative sparseness of population, high rates of wages and other advantageous conditions of life and industry. At the same time few Frenchmen emigrate, and of those who do a large proportion presently re-

turn home. Now the striking and novel feature of this report is the showing it makes of gross disparity between emigration and immigration, in other respects than mere numbers. Frenchmen who leave their country do so for their country's good; not in the sense of the notorious "true patriots," but in a strictly practical and commercial sense. Many, for example, have gone in recent years to the Argentine Republic. The re-\$40,000,000. That is the only country in which the number of French settlers has materially in-French trade has increased. The lesson is obvious. Every French emigrant is a commercial

agent for the Fatherland. The allen immigrants, on the other hand, bring little gain to France. On the whole, they probably cause a net loss. There is a common notion that France is overrun by rich foreigners, who go thither to spend their wealth in pleasure. Nothing could be much further from the fact. If there were many such gold-scatterers they would be found in Paris. Well, that city contains no less than 319,000 foreigners, and only 18,000 of them have incomes other than their immediate earnings. The others, 301,000, are actually taking from the city more than they spend in it. In all France there are more than 1,130,000 foreigners; mostly Italians and Belgians, with a good many Germans, Spaniards and Switzers. It is entirely within bounds to say that of these

such a measure, which is contrary to his own | portune Mr. Cleveland for further and more | comes, and are making their living and, perhaps,

Just what is to be done is a question as puzzling as it is ureent. Counsels are much divided. Some are for encouraging these foreigners to are taken account of, but is so far advanced that shubbed afterward by the Consecrated One. He become naturalized as citizens. They would, to this end, reduce the naturalization fee, which is now 835, to a nominal sum, and then levy a tax upon every one remaining unnaturalized. Others would go to the other extreme, and forbid aliens, even when naturalized, to enjoy the privileges of ing not only that a naturalized citizen shall not be eligible to any public office, military or civil, but also that his sons and grandsons, though born in France, shall suffer the same disability. Not until after the third generation shall they be full citizens of France. Surely that proposition is drastic enough to satisfy the most ultra Chauvinist. What measure, if any, will finally be adopted, and what its effect will be, remains to be seen. In the mean time the most serious matter of all, the unnaturally low birth rate, is not touched, and there seems to be no practicable way of dealing with it. Yet it is the real evil, that is, more than all else, sapping the vitality and destroying the strength of the French na-

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

This is the seas in for floods, and any beoming In speculative markets is quite in harmony with the laws of nature. Of course, floods subside, but if the oldest inhabitant should sell the Mississippl River short when it is overrunning levees and water in midsummer. Until the next crops have been assured and the period of summer dulness has been passed, advances may not be lasting; a drouth and a pistol shot in 1881 cost the should be effected in a few days at most. There | ablest operators then living many millions. But before summer, and this year the substantial improvement in general business helps every upprivate rights is contemplated seems still, how- ward tendency of prices. If that improvement should become such as to employ the vast should be checked by speculative excess, the relarger business in progress and better prospe-

London buying was the feature in the stock market, and it is said that stocks and bonds read, for information about the Creton Cycle as birth for the first time as it was directly after Path as well as all other worthy subjects. If the November elections announced a coming two past, they would now be approving the is a little higher than at that time, having risen Path scheme more carnestly then they are the last week \$1 50 per share. A year ago prices ready begun the precipitous decline which ended 1892, would be suggestive if the companies were earning as much. But the earnings in April on higher than last year, and 13.4 percent less than regron, of course, why the New-York Postoffice in United States reads thus far are only 1.4 per cent made, by amendment, at once. All that is de expect large business again until new crops are in view of the enormous amount of business done sired is to use these portions of the aqueduct that | expect large masness means until new crops are | by it, and the vast revenues which it supplies to been rendered more gloomy the last week by the To recapitulate, then, ence more, in hope that disagreement as to output. It is generally assumed that, as usual, the companies will agree scheme involves: The Croton Cycle Path is to when all speculative interests are ready, but greed, that prompts the great European nations begin at Tremonitave, or One-hundred and with Beading in the hands of receivers nothing to step in and demand a share of the fruits of

Wheat has risen about seven cents, and Atlandt Park, to the outskirts of Yonkers. It is to lantic exports have been so checked that, flour 690 last year, and many country mills are closvisible supply is still over 68,000,000 bushels, and Populist party, need not be separately considered, though either may absorb a large body of and follow it, through unimproved land, to Sing remember that wheat below 70 cents at Newthe Democratic voters. The fact upon which men | Sing. There a defour is again to be made through | York in May was something never known until the streets to the other side of the town. And | last year. Com has risen 2% cents, park and lard patriotism should fix their attention, is that this there, finally, the aqueduct is to be mounted and not at all, coffee and sugar feet at all, and oil nob of dangerous factions is utterly incapable followed, through unimproved property, to Cro-only a little during the week. Cotton closed at ton Dam. We trust that all people who are at 6.93 cents after heavy sales early in the all interested in the matter will carefully observe week. In April 207,897 hales have come into of them, or of any conceivable combination of this itinerary, and thus be convinced of the oft- sight, against 254,445 in the same weeks after the them, would instantly cause such widespread repeated fact that the plan offers no menace to great crop of 1801, and in that year 425,715 bules lawns and gardens and dooryards, to private came into sight after this date. The quantity is rights or to privacy of life. In such respects it already 9,356,985 bates, and the decrease in stocks of American here and abroad has been a shade less in April than it was in 1892. But the market formal action to-day for the pressing forward of pays attention to nothing but the expected deafter selling at present prices in April, 1892, cut-

ton rose materially. A weak spot is the condition of Gövern revenue, which has been \$9,526,112 less than expenditures in April. The expenditures are about the same as in April of the three past years, while the revenue, about equal to last year's, is nearly \$6,000,000 less than in 1893. The Paports of drygoels have fallen off, although still about 70 per cent larger than last year, instead of an average of \$15,000,000 per month in the first quarter, they have been \$10,805,582 during the last been in the last twenty years. A special com- four weeks, and \$10,214,034 in the same weeks of 1893, which, with the lower duties, means a heavy decrease in revenue, besides the list by subject, a particularly instructive and suggestive making wool free. Other imports would have been larger than last year but for the decrease world is, of course, already familiar. The low in sugar, \$2,659,841, at New-York, against \$6,932,birth rate in France keeps the number of native | 663 last year. | Deducting drygoods and sugar, inhabitants about stationary; sometimes causing other imports are 32.5 per cent less than in 1893, with lower rates of duty. Internal revenue for the month is about \$2,000,000 less than in 1893. Secretary Morton has done some good by investigating the Cattle Trust, for exactions on beef have somewhat diminished, but had already gone so far as to close many small shops in the cities, and a report to "Dun's Review" from Philadelphia states that the demand for fresh

meats seems to have fallen off almost one-half. At the West, dispatches say, fish and other meats than beef are in greatly increased demand. The Cattle and the Leather trusts appear to be in harmony. "The Shoe and Leather Reporter" gives a table of prices of packer native steer hides at Chicago, from the top in August, 1890, viz., 11 cents, down to 5 cents in June, 1894, and up to 9% cents last week. Prices of green stuck throats here have risen from 5 cents, June 7, 1894, sult is that in three years French commerce with | to 94 cents, or 85 per cent, and butt-branded from that country has increased from \$9,000,000 to 4% cents to 8%, or 100 per cent. While hemiock sole leather from Buenos Ayres hides has risen very little. Union crop light has risen 50 per cent, creased; and it is the only country with which glove grain 64%, and oil grain leather 70 per cent. This is now the chief obstacle in the way of the boot and shoe industry, which otherwise recovers very readily.

Sales of wool, 17,409,800 pounds, at three chief 15,906,100 in 1892, have been on the whole at the lowest prices ever known, Obio XX at 16, and fine medium territory at 26 clean. The demand for woollen goods does not seem to increase, and strikes in woollen mills have become more numerous and important. The cotton milis have a great-advantage in the fact that they bought before the rise about 600,000 bales in advance of their consumption, and stocks held by mills are followed. stated to be 25 per cent larger than ever at this season, but part of the profit goes to pay advanced wages. Goods are strong and steadily rising Bessemer iron is weaker, and nearly all products of iron are at about the lowest point, with

heavy, sheets are doing better, and the rise in oil he was heard from. If Keely is still wrestling has stimulated the demand for pipes beyond with the problem, he will doubtless be stirred to the capacity of the mills. While it does not appear that the aggregate consumption equals Newark, the output of plg fron, and the furnaces are piling up the material, there is general confidence that the next change will be an enlargement of con-

IMPROVED POSTAL SERVICE.

Arrangements are now being made by the Postoffice authorities for the establishment of a cablecar p stal service in this city. This will do away to a large extent with the present method of transporting mails by means of wagons. Details of the plan have not yet been fully worked out, but it is expected that both the Broadway and the Thirdthe Grand Central Station will be made by means of the horsecar tracks in Forty-second-st. Proba- religious revival first started by the Senoussi, bly the Postoffice Department will supply regular postal cars for this purpose, which will be hauled along the cable tracks as "traffers." These cars will be about the same size as ordinary streetears. and will be fitted up, in their interior arrangements, in the same manner as regular railway mailears. Such a system would naturally be made a part of the railway mail service, the cars being equipped with clerks and all the necessary paraphernalia for assorting mails in transit, and the railroad companies would be paid merely for the cost of hauling the ears. The advantages of the proposed system are obvious. Not only will approaches to the port of Tripoli. time be saved, but there will undoubtedly be a saving in money as compared with the cost of a large equipment of horses and wagons. The wagon service, however, cannot be wholly done away with at present, since many mails are dispatched over the North River ferries, which cannot now be conveniently reached by car lines. When the contemplated service is established, the postal-cars will be run close to, if not actually. Into, the Postofilce Building. In this matter New-York will be copying after

what has already been done in Brooklyn, Boston some other cities. In Brooklyn mails are now carried by several electric-car lines, and the system will soon be further extended. Indeed, Postmaster Sullivan, of that city, is to be credited with having introduced the new system, which bids fair to bring about a revolution in interurban mail transportation; and he enjoys the great satisfaction of seeing the idea spreading with great rapidity and the postal authorities at Washington willing to include trolley and cable postal-cars as a part of the regular railway mail service. Another improvement affecting New-York and Brooklyn which is likely to be introduced in the or future is the erection of a tube across the Bridge, connecting the postoffices of the two cities and operated either pneumatically or by electricity. There are some engineering problems in the way, including the finding of a suitable place on the Bridge structure for such a tube, and also the the last connecting it with the New-York office; out these will no doubt be overcome. With the tule in use, the time of mail transportation between New-York and Brooklyn will be reduced from twenty-seven minutes to five minutes-certainly a most decided gain.

It is gratifying to see our postal officials keenly alive to the importance of improvements in the local service, and from all appearances their efforts are responded to and seconded from Washington with admirable promptness. There is every particular should receive most liberal treatment, the Postoffice Department.

Japan's conquest of China. It is simply an imposing instance of the game of grab.

Despite the face of the returns, and despite the and rejoin the aqueduct at a point in the north- last year's, although they had been larger in claims of justice and common decency, Governorern outskirts of that city, where it again tra previous weeks of the month. Western receipts elect Evans, of Tennessee, has been counted out, ern oursairis of this city, where it and the transfer in April have been 5.100,000 bushe's, against 7.250,- and the reating of Turney, the holdover, recommended by the Democrats who have gone through ing for lack of wheat, which is being shipped the farce of an investigation. The Democrats from Chicago to some parts of the West. The have had the power in this matter, and have chosen to exercise it. The people will be larger than a year ago, and real exhaustion of supplies in some quarters where last year's y'eld should go Republican in the next Presidental year, it would surprise no clear-sighted observer of the events of the last few months.

Spring is having uncommonly hard work to get under way this year. Already several weeks behind time, it made a spurt last week, on Thursday and Friday, so that it certainly seemed for forty-eight hours as if summer was really coming with a rush. But after this effort the season got | me to do is to take to drink. discourated, and summery weather gave way to a copious but not warm rain on Saturday, greatly to the displeasure of these who had looked forward to a half-holiday out of doors; and this was followed yesterday by a raw day, suggestive of March, rather than May. On the two warm days last week the flowers and foliage of the trees on our etreets, and in our parks, responded with magical celerity to the invitation of summertime, and their steady progress will not now be checked by one or two untoward days. May is close at hand, and summer cannot be far away. even though spring be contracted into a few days

Evidently the President has backed down from his former position on the Nicaraguan question. That is just what might have been expected from a crawfish administration.

Sir Edward Grey, on behalf of the British Government, announced to the House of Commons on Thursday, that England could see no opportunity of interfering in the case of Mrs. Dominis, late Queen of Hawatt. Poor Mr. Cleveland reluctantly acknowledges that he is in the same inmentable fix.

A correspondent of The Tribune has entered a protest against the prevailing practice of making bicycles without brakes, and strongly advises the novice not to go out on the streets or in the Park with such a wheel. The point is well taken. The person who has just learned to ride in a bleycle school finds the conditions very different when he first ventures out of doors, and when going down even a small declivity may easily get "rattled." Then, too, in meeting or passing vehicles he will often have occasion to slow up quickly, which is a difficult operation with a brakeless wheel until the rider has learned how to "back pedal." To ride slowly and still keep the wheel in operation can be done only after considerable practice. To dispense with the brake is one of the devices resorted to to reduce the weight of bicycles, which is the popular thing nowadays, but which has already, in the opinion of many competent judges, been carried too far For safe riding across country, where one must go up and down many hills, a brake is almost essential; a foot-brake, when one knows how to use it, answers every purpose, besides being lighter and less conspicuous. But the practice in which some riders indulge, of using the sole of the shoe as a brake, is attended with some danmarkets in April, against 15,347,258 last year and | ger. New riders should not be allowed on public streets or park roadways without brakes on their bicycles, both for their own sakes and for the sake of other people.

> So South Carolina, through her public officers, defies the authority of the United States? Well, it isn't the first time that South Carolina has done such a thing, and all the world knows what

It is announced that an Italian living in Newark has at last succeeded in achieving perpetual motion, and has got up a company to put his device on the market. This reminds us that the a demand smaller than in February, but structauthor of the Keely motor has been keeping as We are sure, to accomplish the december of a long completely succeeded in his mission, and quiet as the proverbial church mouse for a long completely succeeded in his mission,

building work throughout the country is time. It is certainly months, perhaps years, since

Startling, indeed, is the announcement of the Turkish Sultan's intention to construct a railroad which, starting from Tripoli, is to be prolonged gradually to the Soudan, passing through Gadames and other great trading centres of the desert which owe their importance to their being situated at the meeting-place of converging caravan routes. Abdul Hamed's idea in connection with this line of railroad is not so much commercial as religious and political, since he looks to being enabled thereby to exercise a more potent influence than hit serto upon all that ave, cable lines will be used, while connection with fanatic element of Mahometanism which in his successor, cannot any longer be ignored by the spiritual and temporal chief of the faith; and inasmuch as the headquarters and centre of that revival are in the Soudan, it is all important that the Padishah at Constantinople should place himself in direct and rapid communication therewith, even if he be compelled to use the irot steed of the Giaour in Neu of the dromedary of the true believer. Surveys are now being rapidly pushed forward for the construction of the road, and steps are also being taken for deepening the

PERSONAL.

Septimus Winner says that his song "Listen to the Mocking Bird" is forty years old.

In these times of a Napoleonic craze, when memoirs, books and articles abound in regard to the Imperial epoch, and bric-a-brac of those days are so much "à la mode," it is curious to have an evi-dence that Napoleon busied himzelf with small details of administration, even when he was in the midst of one of his great campaigns. M. Leblanc, midst of one of his great campaigns. M. Leolanc, an old French resident of New-York, has in his possession a family relic bearing the signature of Napoleon, and dated from the Imperial headquarters at Dreaden, June It, 1813, some time before the famous "Battle of the Nations" at Leipsic. It is a passport granted to M. Leblanc's father, a publisher, and permitting him to embark in any "licensed" vessel starting from Morlaix, Caen or Huvre. The signature consists of the single letters "Napl," written in a vertical rather than horizontal line, as it is well known that at that epoch Napoleofa had reached the third of the different ways he had successively adopted to sign his name. His he had successively adopted to sign his name. His signature was rather plain at first, then more confused, and finally quite hieroglyphic.

Not long ago Mrs. Elizabeth H. Stickney, of Chiengo, gave a parish house to St. James's Episcopal Church, in that city, and now she has decided to build for the purish a rectory to cost \$20,000.

"Two interesting gifts," says "The Philadelphia Record," "were made to the Forrest Home during the celebration on Tuesday. Henry F. Stone, son of John Augustus Stone, the author of 'Metamora,' for which Forrest offered a prize, presented a portrait in oil of his father, painted by Suily; and Mrs. Addle Joseph R. Edmunds, of Mobile, Ala., supple-Adile Joseph R. Edminds, or Mobile, Alai, Supplemented this gift with another, the portrait in oil of Henry Pracide. It was to be noticed also that among the guests of the ourasion were Messrs. Ferdinand J. Dreer, John Sartain, Henry C. Srewart and Colonel William B. Mann, all of whom had been the warm personal friends of the founder of the Home, Mr. Sartain being in his eighty-seventh year and Mr. Dreer in his eighty-second.

The French sculptor Jules Roulleau died in Paris the other day at the age of forty. In the opinion of many, he was at the head of the younger French sculptors. Among his best known works is the statue of Joan of Arc at Chinon, near Tours. At the time of his death he had about this hed the monument to the memory of President Carnot for the city of Nolay.

"The Chicago Mail" says; "Greeting to Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, and congratulations to the citizens of the Nineteenth Ward on her appointment as garbage inspector of that ward. The title is not a pleasant one at first sight, but Miss Addams may be trusted to wear it so that it shall become a badge of honor. It is a pity that there are not thirty-four of her, so that every ward in the city could profi by her services. Miss Addams probably does not consider herself a 'new woman.' She began devoting her life and means to the moral and material beterment of those who were too poor or too ignorant to help themselves long before the new woman' was heralded, and she has done a noble work in a modest, womanly way. So the new woman, when she comes, could not do better than to pattern after the work, or, at least, after the spirit of Miss Jane Addams, of hun flows." shall become a hadge of honor. It is a pity that

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Driven to Drink -Food Crank Doctor-Bread is the staff of life? Nonsense, if you eat it when it is fresh you will die of indigestion. If you eat it when lodged in it. In short, there is nothing so fatal to

Patient-Then you advise me to eat something

Food Crank Doctor-My dear fellow, science has little to effer you in the way of advice. Everything else is as deleterious as bread, and of course to eat nothing at all will result in death by starvation.

Patient-Great Scott! I guess the only thing for

me to do is to take to drink.

Swindled.—"No." said the pensive maden, "It is impossible that this engagement should last longer. I thought I loved you once, but I know better now. Can you forgive me?

"Well, I should say not," hissed the young man, making a grab for his hat. "For more than a year—all for you—I have not been to a plenie; I have played no billiards. I have not taken a drink; I have turned the cold shoulder on every girl that has tried to fifty with me. How am I going to get paid back for all the fun I have missed? On, yes, I'll forgive you—I don't think."—indianapolis Journal.

Some unkind people are wondering why Nordau did not refer to Josquin Miller in his list of de-generates. But as a matter of fact, Josquin has never degenerated.

Flattering Himself.—The young lady from Boston had just met the young man from Chicago at the house of a friend and as he had been represented to her as a very bright fellow, she felt that she was going to have a pleasant talk with him. She led him along through an interesting little series of personal compliments to accustem him to the flusion manner, so to speak, and then she sprung lisen on him. The said, after a brief touch upon books, "you know Ibsen?"

"Doson? Ibsen?" he repeated slowly, as if in doubt.

"lasen? Ibsen" he repeated slowly, as a doubt.

"Yes; Henrik Ibsen."

"Um-um." and he rubbed his chin and contorted his face. "Does he live in Chicago?"

"Why," she laughed, uncertain whether he was serious or only trying to quiz her, "of course doesn".

"I thought not." he said in a tone of great relief. "I've only been in the business six months, but I rather flaitered myself that I knew every pork-packer in town."—(Detroit Fise Press.

Hig sleeves are not a new thing, as will be seen by the following ordinance in regard to them, adopted by the town of Deiham, Mass., in 1839: "And be it further enacted, that hereafter no person whatsoever shall make a garment for women or any other sex with sleeves more than half an ell wide in the widest part, and so proportionate for bigger or smaller persons. And for present reformation of immoderate great sleeves and some other superfluities which may easily be redressed without much prejudice or spoil of garments, it is ordered, etc.

The New Man.—'Look," twittered the new man, "i-n't this just a lovely waistcoat? I made it myself out of one of her old sleeves. And I saving? And the other new man gazed at the garment in voluble admiration,—(Indianapelis Journal.

In a St. Louis streetcar the other day a pretty young lady appeared to be in great distress. Her face was flushed and one hand clutched the corner of her cape, while the other was moving restlessly up and down the inside. When the excitement had reached the highest point and all eyes were on her, she suddenly drew forth a knife and pointed it tow ard herself. It flashed upon the horrified passengers that she was going to stab herself, and four five gentlemen sprang toward her. The one behind her grabbed her arm and another one caught her hand. Her excitement immediately vanished and her face broke into ripples of laughter as she shill:
"If you won't let me do it, one of you must pay my fare or cut my cape so I can get my purse; it has slipped into the lining." When the conductor came forward five very sheepish gentlemen each offered him a nickel for the young lady,

The New Man.—Wedsworth—Well, well, well, If this isn't Billie Brown. How are you old man, anyway?

The Late Billie Brown—I am not Billie Brown any longer. I am Mr. Simpkins. I have married since we met last.—(Indianapolis Journal.)

According to "Le Réveil In Marce," of Tangiers, Mr. Benatull, Consular Agent of the United States at Larache, was sent to the Moorish capital in order to arrange all claims of "reclamations" pending between the American Consulate-General and the Sheriff's Court. Mr. Benatuf', who is used to the manners and customs of Morocco, returned from Fez in the beginning of April, after having